

Fernald & Long, no. 4096; FIG. 2, staminate inflorescence, $\times 3$, from Greensboro, Alabama, 1887, *S. Watson*.

PLATE 399. *NYSSA SYLVATICA* Marsh., var. *DILATATA*, n. var.: FIG. 1, portion of fruiting branch, $\times 1$, from the TYPE, Hartwell, Hart Co., Georgia, *Wiegand & Manning*, no. 2339; FIG. 2, staminate inflorescence, $\times 3$, from near Sebring, Highland Co., Florida, *F. W. Hunnewell*, no. 9021.

PLATE 400. *NYSSA SYLVATICA* Marsh., var. *CAROLINIANA* (Poir.) Fern.: FIG. 1, fruiting branch, $\times 1$, from Hanging Rock, Hampshire Co., West Virginia, *F. W. Hunnewell*, no. 10,705; FIG. 2, lower surface of leaf, $\times 10$, from no. 10,705; FIG. 3, staminate inflorescence, $\times 3$, from Biltmore, North Carolina, *Bilt. Herb.*, no. 662^b.

PLATE 401. *BACOPA MONNIERIA* (L.) Wettst., var. *CUNEIFOLIA* (Michx.) Fern.: FIGS. 1 and 2, summits of erect plants, $\times 1$, from False Cape, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 4185; FIG. 3, flowers, $\times 3$, showing broad and blunt large sepals, from no. 4185; FIG. 4, flower, $\times 3$, showing broad and blunt large sepals and corolla-lobes, from Dam Neck, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 5183; FIG. 7, terminal leaves, $\times 3$, showing dentation, from Montgomery, Georgia, *Harper*, no. 1826.

B. MONNIERIA: FIG. 5, plant, $\times 1$, from vicinity of St. Michel de l'Atalaye, Dépt. du Nord, Haiti, *Leonard*, no. 7041; FIG. 6, fruit, $\times 3$, showing narrow and acutish calyx-lobes, from Miragoane, Haiti, *Eyerdam*, no. 563.

PLATE 402. *PHRYMA LEPTOSTACHYA* L., var. *CONFERTIFOLIA*, n. var.: FIG. 1, plant, $\times 1$, from Little Neck, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 4197 (TYPE).

P. LEPTOSTACHYA: FIG. 2, leaf, $\times 1$, from Fayette, Iowa, July, 1894, *Fink*.

PLATE 403. *GALIUM TINCTORIUM* L.: FIG. 1, TYPE in Linnean Herbarium, $\times 1$, from photograph supplied by Mr. S. SAVAGE; FIG. 2, flowering branch, $\times 1$, of *G. Claytoni* Michx., from Conquest, New York, *Wiegand*, no. 7172.

GALIUM OBTUSUM Bigelow: FIG. 3, flowering branch, $\times 1$, of *G. tinctorium* Wiegand, not L., from Conquest, New York, *Metcalf & Wiegand*, no. 7179.

PLATE 404. *GALIUM TRIFLORUM* Michx.: FIG. 2, characteristic small plant, $\times 5/12$, from Brig Bay, Newfoundland, *Fernald, Long & Dunbar*, no. 27,096.

G. TRIFLORUM, var. *ASPRELLIFORME*, n. var.: FIG. 1, flowering plant, $\times 5/12$, from near Great Bridge, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 4205 (TYPE).

PLATE 405. *GNAPHALIUM CALVICEPS*, n. sp.: FIG. 1, flowering plant, $\times 1$, from Cape Henry, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 4245 (TYPE); FIG. 2, 1st year's rosette, $\times 1$, from the TYPE; FIG. 3, involucre, $\times 5$, from the TYPE; FIG. 4, tip of cauline leaf, $\times 10$, from the TYPE.

G. FALCATUM Lam.: FIG. 5, inflorescence, $\times 1$, from the type-region, Montevideo, Uruguay, *Herter*, no. 200, in part; FIG. 6, glomerule, $\times 5$, from Dept. de Andalgalá, Prov. de Catamarca, Repub. Argentina, *Jorgensen*, no. 1101; FIG. 7, tip of cauline leaf, $\times 10$, from Uruguay, *Herter*, no. 200.

G. PEDUNCULOSUM Johnston: FIG. 8, inflorescence, $\times 1$, from Otinapa, Durango, Mexico, *Edw. Palmer*, no. 411 (TYPE); FIG. 9, tip of cauline leaf, from the TYPE.

TRADESCANTIA WRIGHTII IN NEW MEXICO.—Since its description in 1904 *Tradescantia Wrightii* Rose & Bush¹ has been considered a strictly endemic species of the Guadalupe Mountains of Texas; positively known, as a matter of fact, from a single canyon in Culberson County. While a recent revision² of the species of *Tradescantia* was in press Hubricht collected the same species in abundance in Lincoln County, New Mexico, about two hundred miles north of the region of its occurrence as previously known in southwestern Texas.

¹ Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis 14: 188. 1904.

² E. Anderson & Woodson, Contrib. Arnold Arb. IX. 1935.

The plants were found at an altitude of about 6700 feet elevation on a limestone glade with a gentle southwestern slope, in open places among junipers, about 2 miles southwest of Corona. Living plants are now cultivated at the Missouri Botanical Garden, and exsiccatae are incorporated in the herbarium.

The plants correspond in every way to those of *Wright* 701, the type specimen in the United States National Herbarium. It is very important to note that the few leaves of the living plants are very fleshy; almost terete with a slight ventral groove over the midrib, and with a very slight glaucous cast, an important criterion to aid in the separation of living specimens from those of the closely neighboring *T. occidentalis* (Britton) Smyth var. *typica* and *T. pinetorum* Greene.—R. E. WOODSON, JR. and LESLIE HUBRICHT, MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN, Saint Louis, Mo.

PLANTS APPARENTLY NEW TO MOUNT KATAHDIN, MAINE.—*PICEA GLAUCA* (Moench.) Voss. A mature plant bearing new cones, on the southern slope of the North Mountain was found by the writer in 1926. This old "tree" was closely appressed to the ground, like the procumbent cedar.

GLYCERIA MELICARIA (Michx.) F. T. Hubb. At a point where the road to Basin Ponds approaches Roaring Brook just below the Basin Ponds, I collected this grass from a dense mass at the edge of the brook, in 1923. Altitude about 2300 feet.

CAREX OLIGOSPERMA Michx. Collected at Pomola Pond in 1923 by Mrs. J. H. Blake. Altitude about 2300 feet.

CAREX MICHAUXIANA Boeckl. I found a thriving colony of this sedge at the foot of Pomola, where two eastern forks of Avalanch Brook meet and form a muddy puddle. Altitude about 2400 feet. This point is near the foot the eastern slide.

OSMORHIZA OBTUSA (Coulter & Rose), Fernald. I have found this in good condition in South Basin, between Basin Ponds and Saddle Slide, at several points. L. H. Harvey (1903¹), mentions "*Osmorhiza* sp.?" as seen in Northwest Basin.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Portland, Maine.

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¹ 1903, L. H. Harvey, *RHODORA* 5: 49.